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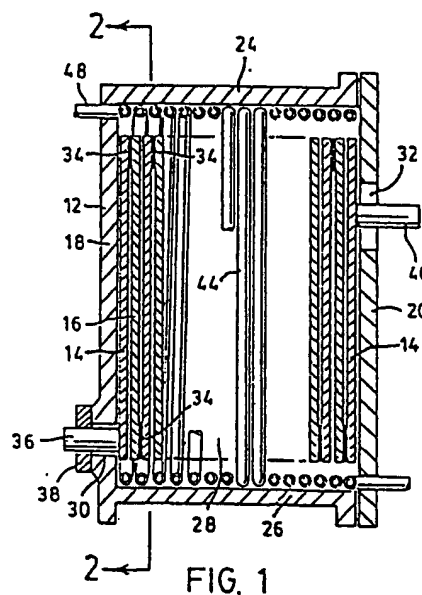
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Thermal linear actuator.

A thermal linear actuator assembly comprises, a plurality of primary linear expansion members (14) a plurality of secondary linear expansion members (16) having a substantially different coefficient of expansion to that of the primary members, the primary and secondary members being alternately arranged in a side-by-side array and serially connected at opposite ends (34) thereof, the array including first and last members each having a free end (36, 40) for attachment to opposite actuator attachment points whereby the thermal linear motion of the free ends in use is proportional to the total summed length of all members of the array.



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FIELD OF INVENTION

This invention relates to thermal linear actuators. In particular, this invention relates to a thermal linear actuator device which is compact and is capable of providing substantial linear motion.

PRIOR ART

Thermal linear actuators have been known for many years wherein linear motion is achieved by heating and cooling an actuator member having a substantial co-efficient of expansion. For any selected material, the extent of linear motion which can be
10 achieved is proportional to the length of the actuator member. Thus, where a substantial degree of linear motion is required in order to provide an actuator, it may be necessary to provide a long thermal actuator member. In many applications where thermal
15 actuators are required, it is important that they be as compact as possible. The requirement for a compact structure is clearly inconsistent with the requirement for increased linear motion and difficulty has been experienced in attempting to increase available linear motion while minimising the proportions of the actuator.

I have found that a compact thermal linear actuator can
20 provide a substantial actuator motion by arranging a plurality of bimaterial thermal linear actuators in a side-by-side relationship and connecting the bimaterial actuators in series.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

According to one aspect of the present invention, the

thermal linear actuator assembly comprises a plurality of primary linear expansion members, a plurality of secondary linear expansion members having a substantially different co-efficient of expansion to that of said primary members, said primary and secondary members
5 being alternately arranged in a side-by-side array and serially connected at opposite ends thereof, said array including first and last members each having a free end for attachment to opposite actuator attachment points whereby the thermal linear motion of the free ends in use is proportional to the total summed length of all
10 members of the array.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The invention will be more clearly understood after reference to the following detailed specification read in conjunction with the drawings wherein:

15 Figure 1 is a sectional side view of a thermal linear actuator constructed in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 2 is a sectional end view of the actuator of Figure 1;

20 With reference to the drawings, the reference numeral 10 refers generally to a thermal linear actuator assembly constructed in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. The assembly consists of a housing 12, a plurality of primary linear expansion members 14 and a plurality of secondary linear expansion
25 members 16.

The housing 12 has a pair of oppositely disposed end walls 18 and 20, side walls 22, an upper wall 24 and a lower wall 26. An expansion chamber 28 is formed within the housing 12. A passage 30 opens outwardly through the end wall 18 and an elongated passage 32 opens through the end wall 20.

A plurality of primary linear expansion members 14 and secondary linear expansion members 16 are alternately arranged in a side-by-side array and serially connected along narrow attachment areas 34. A shaft 36 is secured at the proximal end of a first of said primary linear expansion members 14 and projects through the passage 30 in the end wall 18. A locking collar 38 is mounted on the shaft 36. An actuator shaft 40 is mounted adjacent the distal end of the last primary linear expansion member 14 and projects through the elongated slot 32 so as to be movable relative to the housing 12 in a direction of the arrows A in response to heating and cooling of the thermal linear actuator assembly.

It will be noted that the primary and secondary linear expansion members are serially connected such that the distal end of the first secondary member is connected to the distal end of the first primary member and the proximal end of the first secondary member is connected to the proximal end of the third primary member. Preferably, the primary linear expansion members 14 are made from a material having a high co-efficient of expansion and the secondary members are made from material having a low

5 co-efficient of expansion. Examples of suitable material from

which the expansion members having a high co-efficient of expansion may be manufactured are as follows: aluminum, copper, brass or the like.

5 Examples of suitable materials from which the expansion members having a low co-efficient of expansion may be formed are as follows: Invar, graphite/epoxy composite.

The thermal linear actuator assembly may be activated as a result of temperature changes induced by its immediate environment or it may be activated as a result of temperature
10 changes induced by a heater or cooler mounted on or within the actuator chamber. To this end, coils 44 are mounted within the chamber 38. A heating or cooling fluid may enter the input end 46 of the coil and be discharged through the discharge end 48 of the coil.

15 The primary and secondary linear expansion members each comprise a thin, flat strip of material having a length L , width W , a thickness T and a combined breadth B . For any given array side area $A \times B$, linear motion is maximised by making the strips as thin as possible. Maximum output force for any temperature change,
20 which occurs at zero motion is proportional to strip cross-sectional area $T \times W$ multiplied by the averaged moduli of elasticity for the two materials and is inversely proportional to the total summed lengths of all the members.

As previously indicated, operation of the actuator is by
25 means of a change in its temperature. This change in temperature

may result from a change in the environment or may be induced through the heating and cooling coils. The result of a temperature change is that the primary and secondary linear expansion members expand or contract. By reason of the fact that the two materials
5 have different thermal expansion co-efficients, motion is produced at the output end of the actuator. This motion is proportional to the temperature change multiplied by the difference in expansion co-efficients and its direction is governed by the material which has the larger co-efficient of expansion.

10 From the foregoing, it will be apparent that the thermal linear actuator of the present invention is capable of providing a substantial degree of linear motion at its output end while being of a compact configuration.

These and other advantages of the structure of the
15 present invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

I CLAIM:

1. A thermal linear actuator assembly comprising;
 - (a) a plurality of primary linear expansion members,
 - (b) a plurality of secondary linear expansion members5 having a substantially different coefficient of expansion to that of said primary members,
 - (c) said primary and secondary members being alternately arranged in a side-by-side array and serially connected at opposite ends thereof, said array including first and last members each10 having a free end for attachment to opposite actuator attachment points whereby the thermal linear motion of the free ends in use is proportional to the total summed length of all members of the array.
2. An actuator assembly as claimed in claim 1 further
15 comprising a housing having an actuator chamber, said array of members being mounted in said chamber, said housing being adapted to permit free movement of at least one of said free ends in response to temperature variations, said one free end being exposed for attachment as aforesaid.
- 20 3. An actuator assembly as claimed in claim 1 further comprising thermal control means for adjusting the temperature of said linear expansion members to extend or retract the array as required in use.
4. A thermal linear actuator assembly comprising;
25 (a) a plurality of primary linear expansion members

each comprising a flat length of a first material, each primary length having a proximal end and a distal end,

(b) a plurality of secondary linear expansion members each comprising a flat length of a second material, each secondary
5 length having a proximal end and a distal end, said second material having a substantially different coefficient of expansion to that of said first material,

(c) said primary and secondary members being alternately arranged in a side-by-side array with the distal end of each
10 primary member connected to the distal end of an adjacent secondary member and the proximal end of each primary member connected to the proximal end of the next adjacent secondary member,

(d) a housing supporting said array,

(e) a first of said members having one of its ends so as
15 to be free movable relative to a free end of a last of said members of said array whereby the thermal linear motion of one free end relative to the other is proportional to the total summed length of all the members of the array.

5. A thermal linear actuator assembly as comprising;
20 a plurality of bimaterial thermal linear actuators each comprising primary and secondary linear expansion members connected to one another at first ends thereof and having second ends remote from the first ends which are linearly movable relative to one another in response to temperature variations, said bimaterial

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thermal linear actuators being connected to one another in series whereby linear movement of the actuator assembly is proportional to the total summed length of all the members of the assembly.

6. A thermal linear actuator as claimed in Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 wherein said primary and secondary members are in the form of thin flat strips of metal which are attached to one another as aforesaid along a narrow attachment zone extending transversely of the length thereof.

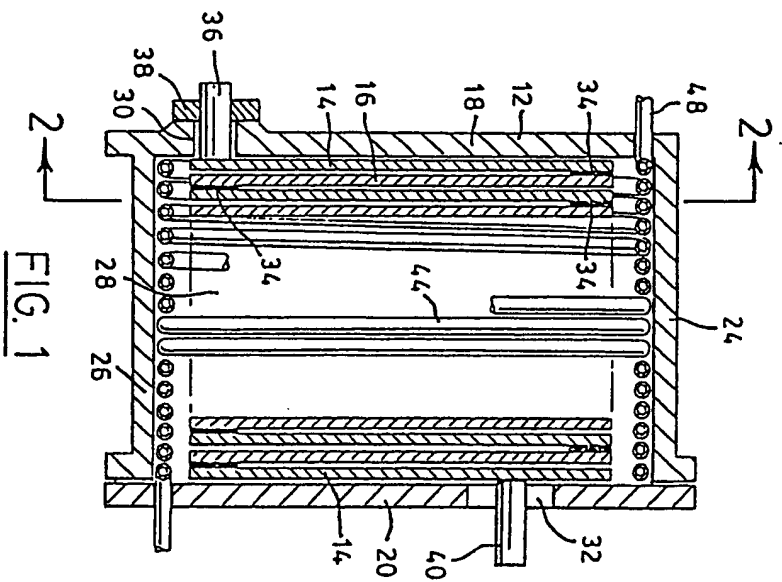


FIG. 1

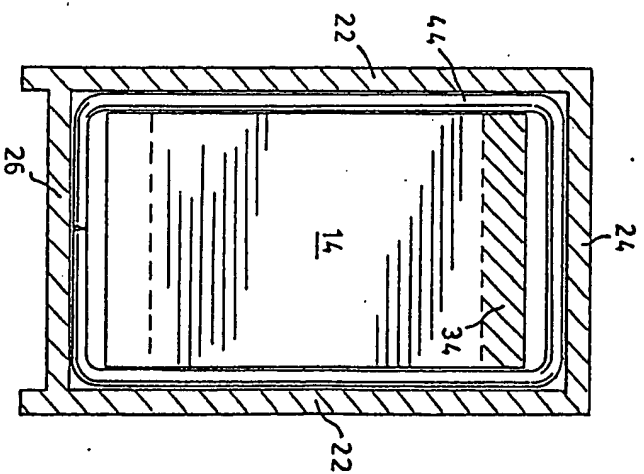


FIG. 2



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0147491

Application number

EP 83 30 8018

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 3)
X	FR-A-2 384 944 (SINAI) * Page 5, lines 1-16; page 6, lines 1-3, 24-28; page 11, lines 8-27; figure 4b *	1-5	F 03 G 7/06
A		6	
A	US-A-3 591 960 (PAINE) * Column 2, lines 20-33, 49-53; column 3, lines 5-37; figures 2,3 *	1-6	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 3)
			F 03 G
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 01-08-1984	Examiner LEFEBVRE L.J.F.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	